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p. 87, for example). A reference to the more recent discussions of exogamy and totemism would be acceptable on page 35.

TRUMAN MICHELSON

A Study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery. By CHRISTOPHER WREN. Plymouth, Pa., 1914.

Mr Christopher Wren has long been known to archeologists as the prime authority on the archeology of the Wyoming valley and adjacent Pennsylvania, through his papers, published mainly in the *Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*; but this is the most pretentious effort yet received from his pen.

The volume opens with a brief review of the history of earthenware and pioneer potters, containing much that must prove suggestive to the student of American Indian pottery manufacture. From this point Mr Wren takes up the earthenware of the region, pointing out the interesting fact that most of the vessels now known were found in rock or cave shelters, although a few were obtained from graves. This is interesting because in the rock shelters of the lower Hudson in New York, as well as in New Jersey and Connecticut, no whole vessels have as yet been found, although fragments are abundant. The pottery was undoubtedly largely made in the general region; a number of pottery kilns are reported. These are so unusual here in the East that we may be permitted to quote Mr Wren in full on this point.

Near the extremity of Tioga Point, where the Chemung river forms a junction with the Susquehanna, close to the edge of the water, on the Susquehanna side, he¹ saw a number of years ago, a stratum of light colored clay of fine quality.

On the top of the bank were two circular platforms, about four feet in diameter, paved with stones and slightly depressed in the centre. These platforms showed marks of considerable use, he thought, as the places where the clays were mixed and tempered to fit them for use in pottery making. Built into the bank, adjacent to these platforms, were four steps laid up in stone, which gave evidence of having been much subject to the action of heat. These steps he took to be the shelves on which finished vessels were set up when undergoing the process of firing.

In the immediate vicinity was a great quantity of broken pottery, which was probably the fragments of pottery that had been broken in the burning.

Mr Wren takes up and treats the materials and form of the local vessels, giving a diagram on which is shown the application of the various terms used. This is an excellent and useful idea. Mr Wren's theory

¹ Mr Wren's informant, Mr M. P. Murray, of Athens, Pa.

that some of the shapes of some of the heavy flaring collars found on Iroquoian ware were derived from the profile of the bark canoe, seems very far-fetched to the writer, and his drawing to illustrate the point shows a canoe that could not be put to any practical use. *Per contra*, from its depth and shortness the shape of the canoe would seem rather to have been suggested by the profile of a pot collar.

Mr Wren's further remarks on the general characteristics of the vessels are good, but it is to be hoped that he will give us a more detailed study of form and decoration later. Mr Wren might well find suggestive information on this line in Volume III of the *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, in which the pottery of the Algonkian Indians of coastal New York receives notice at some length.

The rest of the work is devoted to admirable illustrations and descriptions of the individual vessels. It is interesting to note that so many whole kettles have come from this one region. Three other fine vessels, of whose existence Mr Wren is perhaps not aware, are in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, and were collected many years ago in Pennsylvania. Like those illustrated by Mr Wren, they are of the Iroquoian and Algonkian types. Mr Wren speaks of pointed bottoms as characteristic of the earthenware of the region, yet none shown is so pronouncedly pointed as those of coastal New York and New Jersey.

The clay pipes figured in the volume are in part decidedly Iroquoian, in part as markedly Algonkian. The latter may be attributed to the Lenapé (Delawares), perhaps, while some which conform with neither group may possibly be Shawnee. This brings us to what we are sorry to say may fairly be considered a serious lack in Mr Wren's present volume, but which we hope he will soon remedy in another paper on the subject. He has led us to the very brink of a most interesting bit of research, but has failed to go farther. That is, the linking of the archeological remains at hand with the culture of known historic peoples. The sites in the Wyoming valley are in many cases known to have been occupied in historic times by the Delawares, Shawnee, Nanticoke, Conoy, and various Iroquoian groups. It ought not to be difficult to correlate the pottery from the graves and rock-shelters with the fragments from the old camps.

To go still farther, results of even greater value to the student might be obtained by comparing these remains with those found in the ancient domains of the various emigrant Algonquians. For example, fine collections of Lenapé earthenware from the Delaware valley, the headquarters of the Lenapé tribes, are to be found in the American Museum

of Natural History, the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, and the Field Museum at Chicago.

No one interested in archeology can refrain from thanking Mr Wren for his present and past services, and it is to be hoped that his zeal will lead him to continue his researches and to publish the results for many years to come.

ALANSON SKINNER

The Weathering of Aboriginal Stone Artifacts. No. 1. A Consideration of the Paleoliths of Kansas. By N. H. WINCHELL. (Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, vol. xvi, part 1.) St. Paul, Minn. 1913. 4°, 19 pl., 20 fig.

The late Professor Winchell believed he had found a sequence of six cultures just south of the Kansas moraine in Kansas. His classification comprises early paleolithic, paleolithic, early neolithic (two stages), and neolithic (two stages). The term "paleolithic" is applied to the culture that antedated the Kansan Glacial epoch. "Early neolithic" covers the period between the Kansan and Wisconsin Glacial epochs, and "neolithic" applies to post-Wisconsin culture. This classification is based on the form and patination of the artifacts.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY